

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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LOUISVILLE, KY., THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 19, 1855.

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## THE EVENING BULLETIN

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## THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1855.

**CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION IN REFERENCE TO FOREIGNERS.**—The Legislature of Connecticut, which adjourned on the 30th ult., passed an act that forbids her State courts to take cognizance of cases or applications for naturalization, thus leaving that subject where it properly belongs—to the U. S. courts. A proposition to amend the constitution of the State also passed both houses, and will be submitted to the people of the State for confirmation. It provides that no person shall be entitled to vote unless he can read distinctly and with facility any clause or section of the constitution or laws of the State or of the United States.

Regarding in the abstract, this proposition to restrict the privileges of voting to those only who can read is right, provided every one, rich and poor, has the means of learning to read. In Connecticut this is probably the case, but it is not so in many of the Western and Southern States. In New England the free-school system has been so extended and perfected that every person's children, however poor he may be, can receive the benefit of instruction in reading and writing. The neglect to avail themselves of the advantages thus afforded of acquiring the rudiments of an English education may therefore in that section of country be justly regarded to some extent as a crime that may be punished by forfeiture of the right to vote. In the South and West, where free schools are few and far between, such a rule would perhaps be unjust. The prevalence of the practice of stump-speaking in this section of country supplies to those who cannot read the means of acquiring a tolerable knowledge of politics, a superficial knowledge, it is true, but still of a character that enables the large majority to vote understandingly. But when we consider this subject as affecting the foreign vote, its operation cannot but be beneficial. If a foreigner will not take the trouble to learn to read and speak our language, he cannot, of necessity, be competent to vote on political questions understandingly.

We like the principle of this Connecticut proposition, and hope, that, after the extension of the free-school system to every part of every county in every State, the limitation on the elective franchise may in time be made universal.

The river was about at a stand last evening with 7 feet 3 inches water in the canal and 5 feet 4 inches water on the falls. The thermometer about noon yesterday stood at 95. Last evening there was a storm in the vicinity, but the only benefit we derived from it was a refreshing breeze.

We are indebted to a friend for the following dispatch:

Sr. Louis, July 18, P. M.  
Mississippi river falling with nine feet in the channel to Cairo. Arrived—Alek Scott, from New Orleans. Thermometer 94.

The woman and her child who were accidentally shot at the review of the National Guard, 7th regiment of New York, at Kingston, it is now thought may both recover. Their name was Cassel. The regiment raised by subscription the sum of \$1,500 for the unfortunate sufferers, which amount was deposited to their credit in the bank at Kingston. At a meeting of the officers of the regiment it was also resolved to adopt the mother and child and provide for them as long as they lived.

His name is in our reach, and unless he shall speedily learn to be decent, we shall deliver to the public a free lecture upon the anatomy of skunks, with practical demonstrations.

**Henderson Reporter.**  
If the editor of the Reporter is going to deliver "a lecture upon the anatomy of skunks with practical demonstrations" of the habits of the animal, we hope his audience will understand the necessity of keeping on the windward side of him during his performance.

Capt. Thos. Joyes has been nominated by the Anti-Americans of the Seventh and Eighth Wards for the Legislature, but we understand that he declines the nomination.

Col. Davidson, it is stated, will be the nominee of the same party for the Legislature from the Fifth and Sixth Wards.

**MANY-HEADED CABBAGE.**—Mr. Monsarrat laid on our table yesterday a curious production of nature, in the shape of a cabbage—it has thirteen heads upon one stock. The heads are hard, solid, and well-formed.

We have received the July number of Samuel T. Taylor's Dress Makers' and Milliners' Guide and Report of the Paris, London, and New York Fashions, with illustrations.

An Irishman was knocked down on Main street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, last night. He hollered piteously but managed to run home.

By Adams & Co.'s Express we have received New York and Cleveland papers.

Hear the sweetest of a thousand song-birds:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]  
THE POET'S SONG.

Song-Spirit, I love thee!  
With thee will I rove  
Through sunlight and shadow,  
Through glade and through grove,  
Through forest and desert,  
O'er mountain and plain,  
Through lone gloomy caverns  
Beneath the blue main.  
Though wild be thy wanderings  
And wayward thy will,  
Song-Spirit, I love thee,  
I follow thee still!

Where roses are blooming  
And lily-cups bend,  
With sweet weight of nectar  
When night-dews descend;  
Where the rich breath of summer  
Pleasantly blows  
With voices of gladness  
And echoes of song,  
Where love's fairy tappings  
On all things I see,  
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,  
I wander with thee!

Dark through the deep forest  
Our pathway may lie,  
Where fallen no sunbeam  
From summer's soft sky,  
Or far o'er the desert  
Where dangers and fear  
Of dark and the eyelids  
The wet and cold tear!  
Where'er in the darkness  
Thy footsteps may see,  
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,  
I wander with thee!

Where hoary-topped mountains  
In grandeur arise,  
Where snowy summits  
Aspire to the skies,  
Where the lightning is darting  
His fierce, fiery tongue,  
And the dread thunder rolling  
His huge car along,  
Where hoarse winds are wailing  
Their dirge o'er the sea,  
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,  
I wander with thee!

Down deep in the caverns  
That lie 'neath the sea,  
Where wild waves are singing  
Their sad minstrelsy,  
Where mermaids are weeping  
Bright pearls in their shells,  
And Peris are dreaming  
In amber-hued shells,  
Still on through the depths  
Of the dark rolling sea,  
Oh! Spirit of Beauty,  
I'll wander with thee!

Up, up, through the blue vault  
Of heaven, afar,  
We follow the wanderings  
Of each shining star!  
We reach Eden's portals  
On swift eager wing,  
And list to the chorus  
The angel-choirs sing!  
Song-Spirit, in Eden  
Thy dwelling shall be:  
Song-Spirit, in Eden  
I'll wander with thee!

FAIRMOUNT, TENN., June 1, 1855. MINNIE.

**THE R. L. COBB.**—This is a new stern-wheel steamboat, just completed here for the Cumberland river trade. She is 162 feet long, has 31 feet beam, and 5 feet hold. Her machinery consists of two 44 foot stroke engines, with a cylinder 14½ inches in diameter, and two boilers, 26 feet long and 33 inches in diameter. Her draught is 16 inches light and she has capacity for carrying 400 tons. She has a neat cabin, finely furnished, and has all the safeguards required by the steamboat law. The boat reflects credit on all who have aided in her construction. Her hull was built by the Howards, her cabin by Stratton & Downs, engines by Hewitt & Symmes, boilers by Smith, painting was done by J. H. Thompson & Co; carpets, curtains, &c., from the house of Bent & Duvall; mattresses from Devinney; cabin furniture by John Simm; bells and bell-work by John Kaye.

The Cobb will be commanded by Capt. Northern, who is favorably known in the trade. She leaves for Nashville to-day.

**EMPEROR SUNK.**—A telegraphic dispatch from Montgomery, received in Mobile, announces the total loss of the steamboat Emperor, which was sunk near Tvas Bar, between Selma and Montgomery. This is the same steamer which laid aground in the Alabama for so many months and was only floated off by the recent rise in the river.

The mattress manufactory of Mr. John A. Dickinson was burglariously entered night before last. Luckily Mr. D. has some other place than his store to deposit his money, which the burglars were no doubt after. Nothing was taken.

**DEATH BY SUN STROKE.**—Leonard Weaver, a laborer on the farm of Mr. Longis, in this county, was on Tuesday evening last suddenly stricken down, and died in a very short time, doubtless from the effects of the heat of the sun. The coroner held an inquest on the body.

By the Buffalo Republic of Saturday, we learn that about the 1st instant flour dealers from New York, Chicago, and other points, met at Clarendon in Buffalo to enter into a combination to keep up the price of flour. The Republic says:

These parties, it is understood, control about three-fourths of all the flour and grain now in store awaiting shipment, and in transit, from the western granaries to the eastern markets. The object of their meeting was to combine in order to keep up the present prices until the latest possible moment. When it is recollected that much the largest proportion of the stock now in hand and expected to be made available before the receipt of the new harvest, is entirely controlled by a limited number of dealers, the task which they have undertaken is not one attended with any very great difficulty.

The combination went into operation early last week, and had the effect to immediately check the downward tendency of prices, which had become alarming, and to cause them again to go upward. Purchases, to a considerable extent, were also made by those in the secret, and several unsuspecting outsiders in this vicinity were victimized. Large quantities of flour were ordered into store, and corn, in the face of a decline of 4s 6d sterling in the English markets, maintained its buoyancy at an advance.

**EUROPEAN NEWS.**—The New York papers of Monday evening contain a short abstract of the foreign news per Arago. She had 126 passengers, and among them were General Dix and family, Mr. S. G. Goodrich, late American Consul at Paris, and Mr. A. W. Scharf, American Consul at Falmouth, and bearer of despatches.

The steamer Ericsson arrived at Havre at 9 P. M., on the 30th of June, in 14 days and 9 hours.

The steamer Africa from Boston arrived at Liverpool on the 1st of July.

**Opening of the French Legislative Assembly.**—The French Legislative Assembly was opened on the 2d of July, when the Emperor Louis Napoleon delivered the following speech:

**Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes:**  
The diplomatic negotiations commenced during the course of our last session already made you foresee that I should be obliged to call you together when they came to a termination.

Unhappily, the conferences of Vienna have failed in procuring peace, and I come again to appeal to the patriotism of the country and to your own. Were we wanting in moderation in settling the conditions? I do not fear to examine the questions before you.

One year already had passed since the commencement of the war, and already France and England had saved Turkey, gained two battles, forced Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and to exhaust her forces in the defence of the Crimea. We had, moreover, in our favor the adhesion of Austria and the moral approbation of the rest of Europe.

In that situation the Cabinet of Vienna asked us if we would consent to treat upon bases vaguely formulated. Before our successes a refusal on our part seemed natural. Was it not to be supposed, forsooth, that the demands of France and England would increase in proportion to the greatness of the struggle and of the sacrifices already made?

Well, France and England did not turn their advantages to account, or even make the most of the rights given to them by previous treaties, so much had they at heart to facilitate peace and to give an unchallengeable proof of their moderation.

We restricted ourselves to ask, in the interests of Germany, the free navigation of the Danube, and a breakwater against the Russian flood which continually obstructed the mouths of that great river.

Well, all these propositions, which I may call magnanimous from their disinterestedness, and which were approved in principle by Austria, by Prussia, and by Russia herself, have evaporated in the conferences.

We demanded, in the interest of humanity and of justice, the same guarantees for the Christians of every confession under the exclusive protection of the Sultan.

In the interests of the Porte, as well as in those of Europe, we demanded that Russia should limit to a reasonable degree, sufficient to shield her against any attack, the number of her ships in the Black Sea, a number which she could only maintain with an aggressive object.

We demanded, in the interests of Austria and of Germany, a better constitution for the Danubian Principalities, that they might serve as a barrier against these repeated invasions of the North.

Russia, who had consented, in theory, to put an end to her preponderance in the Black Sea, has refused every limitation of her naval forces, and we have still to wait for Austria to fulfil her engagements, which consisted in rendering our treaty of alliance offensive and defensive if the negotiations failed.

Austria, it is true, proposed to us to guarantee with her by treaty the independence of Turkey, and to consider for the future as a *casus belli* an increase of the number of Russian ships of war exceeding that before the commencement of hostilities.

To accept such a proposition was impossible, for it in no manner bound Russia; and on the contrary, we should apparently have sanctioned her preponderance in the Black Sea by treaty.

The war had to follow its course.

The admirable devotion of the army and navy will, I trust, soon lead to a happy result. It is for you to provide me with the means to continue the struggle.

The country has already shown what resources it has at its command, and the confidence it places in me.

More months since, it offered me 1,700,000,000. More than I demanded. A portion of that sum will suffice to maintain its military honor and its rights as a great nation.

I had resolved to go and place myself in the midst of that valiant army, where the presence of the Sovereign could not have failed to produce a happy influence, and a witness of the heroic efforts of our soldiers, I should have been proud to lead them; but serious questions agitated abroad, which have always remained pending, and the nature of circumstances demanded at home new and important measures. It is therefore with regret that I abandoned the idea.

My government will propose to you to vote the annual recruitment bill; there will be no extraordinary levy, and the bill will take the usual course necessary for the regularity of the administration of a recruitment bill.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us pay here, solemnly, a just tribute of praise to those who fight for the country; let us mingle our regrets for those whose loss we have to deplore.

So great an example of selfishness and constancy will not have been given in vain to the world.

Let us not be discouraged by the sacrifices which are necessary, for, as you are aware, a nation must either abdicate every political character, or, if it possesses the instinct and the will to act conformably to its generous nature, to its historical traditions, to its providential mission, it must learn how to support at times the trials which alone can re-temper it, and restore it to the rank which is its due.

Faith in the Almighty, perseverance in our efforts, and we shall obtain a peace worthy of the alliance of two great nations.

The London Times's correspondent, writing from the Baltic, states that, on the 21st ult., the Amphion, 36 guns, screw frigate, while employed in reconnoitering the fortifications at Swaborg, accidentally mistook the channel, and in consequence grounded. The boats were immediately dispatched in all directions to sound, and while so employed one of the near forts opened a brisk fire upon the frigate. Four shots struck her, killing one man and wounding two others. The captain of the Amphion, however, returned the compliment with such energy and precision that he succeeded in blowing up a large powder

magazine, and occasioned other serious damage to the fort.

News from Stockholm states that the British have destroyed Nystadt.

The Journal de Constantinople reports that the town of Kertch no longer exists, a fire having completed its destruction on the 14th of June.

A line of electric telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St Petersburg, and before long telegraphic communication will be established between St. Petersburg and Sebastopol.

His Majesty, the King of the Belgians, and suite, arrived at Buckingham Palace from Ostend on the afternoon of the 3d inst., on a visit to Queen Victoria.

**A TRAGEDY.**—Late Baltimore papers speak of a brutal affair which occurred a few days ago at Fort McHenry, resulting in the death of one of the soldiers. The American of Saturday gives additional information on the subject:

The circumstances in connection with the death of Louis Loup, at Fort McHenry, on the 11th inst., are said to be of a more atrocious character than was at first reported. On the authority of a gentleman in the U. S. service it was yesterday stated that on Wednesday night Loup was making a noise in one of the buildings, when Morrow was ordered by the officer on guard to go to him and tell him to be quiet. Morrow approached Loup, and, in execution of the order to quiet him, commenced beating him in a very severe manner, when another party interfered and caused him to desist his inhuman treatment.

Morrow afterwards went to him and commenced the beating a second time, and called upon one of the soldiers to assist to throw him down stairs. Loup requested in an agonizing tone that he might be shot to end his sufferings, and at this period the corporal approached and prevented his being thrown down stairs. He was afterwards taken to the flag-staff by Morrow, and his hands tied, and a piece of blanket wrapped around a rope put in his mouth. Whist this rope was being tied around his head Loup is supposed to have suffocated, as he fell back, and was hanging by his hands alone for about two hours and a half. Another soldier was with Morrow at the time the blanket was put in Loup's mouth, but when he saw that he was suffocating, he ran away and witnessed no more of the scene until he was removed a corpse.

The officer of the day asserts that he did not give the order to Morrow to beat Loup, and knew nothing of the tragic occurrence until the matter was over. A rumor was current at the Fort, when the high constable arrested Morrow, to the effect that several of the soldiers urged Morrow to desert, and offered him money.

The U. S. authorities have taken the matter in hand, and an investigation will be made at 10 o'clock this morning before Commissioner Hanan when the full facts will be made known.

**IMPORTANT FROM SIERRA LEONE.**—FAILURE OF A BRITISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NATIVES. The brig Judge Blaney arrived last evening from Sierra Leone, which place she left June 3d, bringing papers and advices to that date. According to a statement in the New Era, published at Sierra Leone, the British acting Governor had undertaken an expedition against a native chief and his followers on the Mallagea river to enforce the payment of certain indemnities due to English merchants for depredations committed upon them by that chief in the latter part of last year, which expedition had proved unsuccessful.

The account states that the troops had partially destroyed the town of Mallagea, and on the 23d of May were proceeding to complete the work, when they were surprised by thousands of the natives, overpowered, and driven from the shore with a loss of 73 men of the 1st and 2d West India regiment (out of 150 rank and file sent on the expedition), in killed, missing, and wounded, with 11 others also wounded, who succeeded in getting off to the ship. Beside these Lieut. Wyle and Acting Paymaster Andrews, of the Teazer, were killed; Commander Nicholas was severely wounded in both legs; Lieut. Vincent, 2d W. I. regiment, severely wounded; an officer of the Sierra Leone militia was wounded; an assistant commissary general taken prisoner; and three seamen wounded; making a total loss in killed, wounded, and missing of 94. Of a party of 40 men who entered the town first, but 5 escaped.

The name of the chief is given as Bambah Mimah Lahi. His prime minister went down to the wharf when the Teazer and the expedition arrived, and was immediately seized a prisoner of war. After the defeat he was liberated on condition of his effecting the release of the English prisoners. Eight of these were subsequently delivered up, but the majority of those taken were cruelly murdered. There was also a report that British subjects had been seized by the natives on the Rio Nunez, and the sloop-of-war Ferret had been dispatched in that direction. The factories at Bintey had not been disturbed, though much excitement prevailed there. The New Era says that the refractory chief had ordered the river at the point where it joins the Morigariah branch, to be filled up with stones, so as to prevent any vessel even of moderate draught from passing. This secures Mallagea, but it will prove an incalculable injury to the merchants who formerly loaded large vessels as high up as that town.

N. Y. Com.

**RAPE.**—A young man named John Lawless, about 18 years old, was arrested last Thursday at Sardis, in this county, on a charge of attempted rape upon a little girl only 4 years and 8 months old. He had his trial before Esquires Jefferson and Reed, which occupied nearly all day on Friday. The evidence was sufficiently conclusive, and he was held to bail in \$400, which his father gave, and the young man was discharged.

The penalty in this State, for rape on a child under 12 years of age, is death. As bail was improperly allowed, it is said the magistrates have ordered the re-arrest of Lawless.

**Later.**—We learn that young Lawless is still at large. A number of men went to his father's house on Saturday night, determined to take him by force and execute summary punishment upon him. They were fired upon from the house, and one of the party, named William McMillen, was shot in the back, but not dangerously wounded. Considerable excitement prevailed, and it is reported that another attack was to be made last night.—Mays Eagle.

**MARRIED.**  
In New Orleans, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. J. B. Walker, Thomas W. Jones to Miss Emma L. Robinson, all of that city.

**DIED.**  
At Owen's Hotel, Dr. Temple P. Massie, in the 43d year of his age.  
In New Orleans, on the 11th inst., G. WASHINGTON FLEMING, aged 30 years, a native of Louisville, Ky.

**CIRCUIT COURT.**—Charles McWilliamson, charged with stealing Major Throckmorton's pocket-book at the Frankfort Railroad depot, was convicted for 2½ years.

Samuel Bryant, indicted with Anna French, stealing \$73 from Geo. McGrath, was convicted for three years. In the case of Anna French a *nolle prosequi* was entered.

Andrew Fitzhugh and Milton Purdy forfeited their recognizances and their cases were continued.

Com'th vs. Henry Cunningham, John Young, and others. Continued.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Charles Lotze.

Com'th vs. Abraham Mendel, felony. Acquitted.

Com'th vs. Frank Marshall, stealing a gold watch and ring. Convicted for 1½ year.

Com'th vs. John Anderson, same vs. Churchill and Dixon, same vs. Henry Smith, same vs. James Dodge, all indicted for felony, were continued.

Com'th vs. John Johnson, alias Thompson, and John Fitzgerald, alias Peter Funk, alias Green, felony. Forfeited recognizance and continued.

[Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]  
THE REVOLUTION IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

**CORPUS CHRISTI, July 2, 1855.**  
The Laredo mail arrived last evening, bringing intelligence that Carvajal and Capistran, with a sufficient force, were besieging Camargo, and that it was the intention of the revolutionists, after taking the place, to march at once upon Matamoros, and drive Woll out. At previous accounts, Camargo was garrisoned by six hundred men, and it is probable there will be a desperate conflict before it can be taken. The States of Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and New Leon are united in this matter, and the only points now remaining in the hands of the Government are Camargo, Matamoros, and Tampico.

Col. Cruz, who was in command at Saltillo, surrendered the place without a struggle, and retired with all his forces in the direction of San Luis Potosi. With scarcely a single exception, all of the principal men in the three States above named, have taken part in the revolution, and no one here entertains any doubt of its success. The combined forces were to have concentrated at Agua Lejas, to pass on the road to Monterey at the borders of Tamaulipas and New Leon. I presume they must have done so, as the letters from Rio Grande City, speak of the united forces and the command of Carvajal. So far the latter is the only leader of note I have heard mentioned in connection with the revolutionary forces. Jauregui is in Monterey, I believe, and will probably remain there to watch for the approach of Government troops from the interior.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have seen a letter from Brownsville, which states that Woll is busily engaged in fortifying Matamoros and Reynosa, and has determined upon maintaining these positions until he can obtain reinforcements from Vera Cruz, which he was daily expecting. The writer also says that the chiefs of the revolutionists were quarrelling among themselves. The principal of these appears to be Juan Suaza, of Lampazos, a noted guerrilla leader during the last war with the United States, and famous among his countrymen for his intrepidity in fighting Indians. The most wonderful tales are told of his courage, and he seems to be a man around whom his countrymen would rally in an emergency like the present.

The revolutionists, it is said, have no artillery, and unless they take some at Camargo it will be a matter of great doubt whether they can effect anything against either Reynosa or Matamoros. They have, or will have, plenty of money, however, and artillery can easily be procured.

A company of mounted rifles, commanded by Capt. Elliott, and one of the 5th infantry, arrived yesterday from Fort Duncan, near Laredo, and they report that Dr. Mulowney, the American consul at Monterey, had left that place with his family, and was daily expected at Laredo.

Pittsburg, July 18, P. M.  
There are 4 feet 2 inches water in the channel and falling. The weather is warm.

## PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

JULY 18.

**ARRIVALS.**  
Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.  
Brazil, Pittsburg.  
Minerva, Abrams, Pittsburg.  
James Raymond and Floating Palace, Cincinnati.  
Grand Turk, St. Louis.

**DEPARTURES.**  
Telegraph No. 3, Rogers, Cincinnati.  
Brazil, St. Louis.  
Minerva, Abrams, St. Louis.  
Alvin Adams, Anders, St. Louis.  
Ben Franklin, Bolles, New Orleans.  
Grand Turk, Cincinnati.

## RECEIPTS.

Per Minerva from Pittsburg: 450 kgs white lead, 8 Montgomery.

Per Brazil from Pittsburg: 47 bds, 32 bds, Trabue & Co; 7 bbl 1½ x 6, Cassidy & Co; 3 bds, Cowdy, T. & Co; 12 bds, Garvin & Co.

Per Telegraph No. 3 from Cincinnati: 50 bds starch, Rawson & Co; 20 bbls vinegar, E. F. King; 30 bds rope, 5 kgs sirup, Gardner & Co; 2 bbls paper, Morrington; 4 bds tin, S. A. Jones; 50 dls w bds, 4 pkgs bc, Shreve & Stewart; 100 kgs w lead, Morris & Co; 20 bds hay, Gordon & Co; 12 bds hay, Jones & Rock; 10 bbls brandy, M. Halbert.

## RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

July 18.—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 50 pgs bng, W Gay; 45 do do, 35 als rope, 20 bds twine, Gallagher & Co; 6 do jeans and linseys, Brannin & S; 1 lot bacon sides, E F Kings; 10 head sheep, Richardson; 50 do do, 3 cows, McGehee; 2 dms, owners.

**New Books! New Books at Ringgold's.**  
OUR COUNTRYMEN, Soldiers, Mariners, Merchants, Mechanics, Artists, Philanthropists, Physicians, Scholars, Philosophers, Divines, and Statesmen, by Benson J. Lossing, author of Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, etc. Illustrated by 103 portraits. Price \$1.50.

Chemistry of Common Life, by Jas. F. Johnson, M. A., F. R. S., 2 vols. 8 vols. 82.

Women of the Nineteenth Century, by Margaret Fuller Oille. \$1.

The Life and Discourses of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Liverpool, by Rev. Thomas Raffles, D. D., LL. D., his successor in the Pastoral office. \$1.25.

The Women of the French Revolution, by J. M. H. M. \$1.

New edition of Arabian Nights, by Edward Lane, Esq. 200 engravings. \$1.

Search of Truth, a Manual of Instruction concerning the Way of Salvation, by Rev. Jas. Craig, Rector of Christ Ch., Louisville, Ky. 75 cents.

Harper for June.  
Graham do.  
Godey do.  
Putnam do.  
Ladies' Gazette of Fashions.  
New York Journal.  
m304b S. RINGGOLD, 66 Fourthst., near Main.

**Just Published.**  
THE CATHOLIC MELODIST, a Collection of Masses, Vespers, Anthems, and Sacred Hymns, chiefly from the manuscripts of the late Rt. Rev. John B. Davis, Conductor of the Baltimore Cathedral, designed principally for the use of congregations, small choirs, and Schools. Compiled and arranged by Rev. Jas. Elliott, with the approval of the Rt. Rev. Archbishop of Louisville. Price 60 cents.  
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